ENOUGH TO HAVE A GOOD TIME WITH, IF NOT TO BURN.

That Is, 510 or 515 a Day, Perhaps More-His Wife Gives Him Some - He Hat Credit, Too, and Hasn's Paid His Hotel Bill at the St. James-Hangs Up, When He Hasn't Cash - His Relations with Berry Wall-Something More About His Generous Gifts to Mrs. Lillian Davis.

Charles S. Osborn, the generous friend of Mrs. Lillian Davis, late of 116 West Eighty-fifth street, was again examined yesterday in supplementary proceedings as to why he shouldn't pay Judgment for \$788.48, obtained by Arnold Bepner, and he told more about his lively cawar. Mr. Osborn seemed to enjoy the cross-examination in so far as it recalled the days when he had money to burn and friends with matches. When Lawyer Wales F. Severance, who appeared for Hepner, tried to pin him down o details as to sums of money, Mr. Osborn pawned and looked bored. On the whole, he was good-natured, however, and he didn't hesiate to comment freely on the friends who had porrowed money of him when he was prosperous, and refused to return it now that he was broke Judge Fitzsimons of the City Court was engaged in another case, and did not preside At the examination.

Roger A. Pryor, Jr., who appeared for Mr. Osborn, denounced Lawyer Severance before the examination began for sharp practice in mmoning William Oaborn as a witness without notifying him. Mr. Pryor said that his Mient had been treated with great injustice in having his brother accuse him of ennotes with the firm name, and intinating that he had no right to do so. Lawyer verance began the cross-examination by askng a series of questions, in the hope of discover. some documents that would show where Mr. Osborn's money had gone. Apparently Mr. Osborn had thrown his money right and left without making any memorandum or keeping

Did you make a careful search " saked Lawyer Severance, "through your desk in the office of John Osborn, Son & Co., for any canselled checks, stubs, check books, or semi-anqual accounts, and if they were not there could you say that they were in any other place?" Yes and no," replied Mr. Osborn lazily, with his fingers in his vest pocket.

Q .- To what part do you say yes? A .- To the

Q .- And have you made such a search at 45 Beaver street as will enable you to say now whether your books and papers are there? A .have nothing there except some old papers in desk that I haven't used since 1892. I haven't my knowledge, directly or indirectly, where any of the books and papers referred to can be

any of the books and papers referred to can be found.

Q.—During the years 1892, 1893, and 1894 you had a check book on the firm didn't you?

A.—I used to draw drafts on the firm, but I always gave the cashier the money for them, and when they came in I tore them up.

Q.—Then you have now no papers, books, writings of any kind, which will enable you to say definitely as to the disposition made by you of any of your money during the years 1892, 1893, and 1894? A.—Nothing but the copy of the assignment that I made in November.

Q.—Now, you drew from the firm, according to their books, in 1893, \$40,354,25, and in the year 1894, \$52,083,45. In addition to that, what money did you have in your possession from all sources?

rear 1894. \$52,083.45. In addition to that, what money did you have in your possession from all sources?

Mr. Osborn looked bored at this question, and after thinking a moment replied:

"I can't tell exactly how much, but, of course, if cot considerable from my mother's estate. In 1893 I got \$10,000 or \$15,000 from her estate, and about \$2,500 from my brother's estate."

Q.—When you got out of the firm, Mr. Osborn, did you sign any formal agreement of dissolution? A.—I simply signed a withdrawai.

Q.—Were you a full partner in the firm? A.—I was. The other interests in the firm were the F. Pares Osborn estate, amounting to about half a million. There was also an interest in the firm owned by my brother's minor children amounting to \$30,000 and my brother's interest, Q.—Did you have any idea of how much interest you had in the firm on Nov. 15, 1894?

Mr. Osborn chuckled as if it were a good joke, and replied. "I didn't have any interest: I bwed so much."

Q.—Had you been in the habit of making or endorsing notes of the firm? A.—Yes, all of them that were put in for firm purposes.

Q.—Had you made or endorsed any of the notes of the firm prior to 1892 that were made for your own transactions? A.—I had not.

Mr. Osborn added that the notes he had made on this firm since that time for transactions which were apparently his own were really for transactions in which the firm was indirectly interested.

Mr. Severance tried with many different questions to obtain from Mr. Osborn some definite idea as to what his interest in the firm had amounted to and how he had spent his money.

tions to obtain from Mr. Osborn some definite das as to what his interest in the firm had amounted to and how he had spent his money. Mr. Osborn had forgotten all the details. He became interested again in the examina-He became interested again in the examina-tion when Mr. Severance began to ask questions about his friend. Mrs. Lillian Davis. "Have you paid for the furniture bought of Horner & Co. for Mrs. Davis?" asked Mr. Sev-strance.

Oh, I don't owe him anything; it's all paid

for."

Q.—And the same with the Sloanes? A.—Yes.
Q.—You say that Mrs. Davis bought a flat in
West Thirty-ninth street. Was the furniture
bought or leased? A.—She leased it first, and
then bought the furniture from the real estate
keents afterward.

Q.—Did you have anything directly or indirectly, to do with the buying of that furniture?
Mr. Oeborn's smile broke out again, and this
time it spread all over his face as he replied

20.

Mo."

Q.—When she moved to 116 West Eighty-fifth street was any other furniture bought? A.—Only about \$300 worth.
Q.—For which you paid? A.—No. Horner bought it all back just before the auction sale. In December Mrs. Davis sold him the whole house back and everything that we had. I had given Horner a note for \$300 for this last purchase of furniture, and I believe he returned it to Mrs. Davis and she tore it up.
Q.—Did you have anything to do with that transaction? A.—In no way.
Q.—Were you present at the auction sale? A.—No.

Q.—Were you present at the auction sale? A.

"Now, Mr. Osborn," said Mr. Severance, "I want you to tell me whether you have seen Mrs. Davis since that time, and whether you have had any money transactions with her."

"I have had no money transactions with her."

"I have had no money transactions with her."

Q.—Did you receive any part of the proceeds of that sale? A.—I did not, and I do not know what it realized.

Q.—Were you present when she was examined as a witness in this proceeding? A.—I was.

Q.—Did you go with her, or have anything to do with getting her a lawyer?

Mr. Pryor objected to this question.

Q.—Did you kave any conversation with her during the week before she was put on the stand, and did you agree to pay for a lawyer for

and, and did you agree to pay for a lawyer for r in that proceeding? In that proceeding?

fr. Osborn looked appealingly at his counsel,
o accordingly objected. He also declined to
whesher he had left the court and gone up
in with Mrs. Davis on the day of that exam--Where does Mrs. Davis now live? I really t know her address.

Q.—Where does Mrs. Davis now lave? I really don't know her address.
Q.—Do you know where she went from 116 West Eighty-fifth street? A.—I believe that she went to the house of a friend, at 55 West Twenty-fifth street.
Q.—Have you within the past four weeks paid or agreed to pay her any money?
Again Mr. Osborn appealed to his lawyer, who entered an objection. Nor was Mr. Severance permitted to ask Mr. Osborn if he had in any way become responsible for Mrs. Davis's purchase of the house in Eighty-fifth street.
Q.—Did you pay or deliver to her any money or property when she was living in Eighty-fifth street.
A.—Oh, yes, three or four hundred dollars a month.

atreet A.—Oh. yes, three or four hundred dollars a month.

Q.—Did you give her any other property, such
as horses or carriages, at that time? A.—No,
those had all been bought previously. She had
two horses, for which I paid \$700, a victoria and
a brougham, for which I paid \$1,000 or \$1,400,
Idon't remember.

Q.—You paid for the brougham? A.—I did.
Q.—And \$1,200 or \$1,400 would have made
no impression on you at that time?
"Certaily, not at that time." replied Mr. Osborn, with a chuckle. "Mrs. Davis bought
them without consulting me, and I paid for
them."

O.—Did you buy any other horses in 1894? A.—Yes, four or five, at an average of \$400 or \$500 Q.-Who got these horses ? A.-My wife got

... When Mrs. Davis bought the carriages didn't she give you as a reference? A. I guesa she did. What was the consideration for the pay-

Q.—What was the consideration for the payment of these horses and carriages by you?

Again Mr. Osborn looked anpealingly at his
lawyer, and Mr. Pryor entered as objection.
Q.—When was the last payment made by you
on these horses?

Mr. Osborn replied that it was early in November, but he declined to bay where he had obtained the money to pay for them.
Q.—When did you hast turn over any money
or property to Mrs. Davie?

Mr. Osborn replied that he had given her \$150
on Nov. I, and he also and that he had not received any money or property from her since
Nov. I.

"Very likely \$10 or \$15 a day, perhaps more; might be \$100 a day. I don't know."
"Don't you know how much you are spending?"
"Of course I don't," said Mr. Osborn, with fine contempt; "but I'll tell you, Mr. Severance, how you can find out. If you'll come along and travel with me one night, and put up with me every time that I rait up, you can easily find out how much I spend."

Q.—Who's putting up the money for you? A.—Oh, my friends.
Q.—Who are they? A.—Everybody who owes me money.

Q.—Who are they? A.—Everybody and money.
Q.—But I want names. Tell me some of them.
A.—Well, my wife, for one.
Q.—What's the largest sum of money that you have had in your possession during the last three weeks? A.—I couldn't answer that. It might have been \$100, and it wasn't \$500. I don't keep any record of what I receive, or of what I have spent rince I have been at the St. James.
Q.—Have you taken your watch out of pawn yet?

Not yet," said Mr. Osborn, as he dragged out Not yet, and Mr. Osboro, as he dragged out a cheap-looking nickel watch which was attached to the end of his heavy gold chain. He didn't have any recollection of how much his wife had given him.

"Just reflect and tell how much Eddy Schmidt now owes you," continued Mr. Severshie.

Schmidt now over the service of the service.

"Oh, I couldn't tell that," said Mr. Osborn, with another chuckle. "I've been loaning Eddy money for five years."

Q.—Did he ever pay any of it back? A.—Dev-

h little.

— is he the same man who is an agent for Equitable? A.—He is. I never have kept record of these transactions. I didn't think it the I O U's were worth anything when I have the more than the little have the more.

that the I O U's were worth anything when I let him have the money.

Q.—How much does Berry Wall owe you now?

A.—I don't consider that he owes me anything.

"But on your first examination," continued Mr. Severance, "you said that he did."

"Well, I loaned him \$500, and he gave me a receipt on his furniture for it. I gave the receipt hack to him when he wanted to move, and I don't consider that he now owes me anything. I have had several conversations with Wall about it, and he said he would give me the money when he got money. Then I sort of made a stand-off of his \$500 against \$500 that I owed E. A. Chartrand, a broker in Wall is financially responsible? A.—He hasn't a dollar in the world.

Mr. Orborn evidently enjoyed this part of the Mr. Orborn evidently enjoyed this part of the

cially responsible? A.—He hasn't a dollar in the world.

Mr. Orborn evidently enjoyed this part of the examination hugely. He told Mr. Severance that he hadn't completed his arrangements to go into business yet, but that he had nired an office in the Morris building.

Q.—Was this \$10 or \$15 a day that you had been spending at the \$t\$. James spent in pushing any of this business r. A.—My, no. I was simply having a good time.

Q.—Have you got a bank account? A.—I carry all my money in my pocket.

Q.—How much have you in your pocket now?

Mr. Osborn ostentationally fished out some coins that amounted to nine cents, and then he announced cheerfully that he had exactly \$30.09 in his pocket.

announced cheerfully that he had exactly \$30.09 in his pocket.

Q.—Can you think of any other person, except your wife, who has let you have a specified sum of money within the last thirty days? A.—Carl Young gave me more; my daughter gave me somewhere between \$50 and \$100, and—oh. yes, Robert, let's see, Robert gave me \$10, \$15, or \$20, or maybe \$30 or \$50.

Q.—What is the largest sum you have spent in a day or a night in the last thirty days?

"I have told you that I couldn't answer that question," said Mr. Osborn wearily. "I try to keep myself before my customers so that when I begin business they will remember me. If I drop into twenty or thirty saloons a day, I have by dy drinks. I may spend \$10 and hang up \$10."

Q.—Your, hanging, up powers are good yes? Q.—Your hanging-up powers are good yet? .—Sure, they are with every one who knows

Q.-How much does Fred Berthoud owe you? 2.—How have a condition of the condition dollar in the world. I loaned money to him out of kindness to help him along.

Q.—Have you thought of any more of those thousand persons to whom you loaned money?

A.—Well, yes, there is E. Regnier. I loaned him \$2,500, and I believe that he has gone abroad.

Mr. Severance now asked Mr. Osborn if he had any connection with the owners of a certain brand of champagne.

"No direct connection," replied Mr. Osborn, "but I haven't gone back on their goods yet. I drink a good many bottlee of it."

This concluded the examination, and Lawyers

drink a good many bottles of it."

This concluded the examination, and Lawyers Severance and Pryor went before Judge Fitzsimons to obtain rulings on the objections. Judge Fitzsimons said that he would not permit Mr. Severance to ask for what consideration Mr. Osborn had given money to Mrs. Davis if he said that it was not a business consideration. Mr. Severance and Mr. Pryor had another verbal scrap as to the methods which had been pursued in the examination. Mr. Severance said that he could finish his examination of Mr. Osborn in one day more, and he also threatened to send out a detective to find Mrs. Davis, who was wanted as a witness. The final examination will be held in the City Court on next Tuesday afternoon.

REVOLT AGAINST BARONDESS.

pear To-morrow Before the C. L. U. The revolt against Joseph Barondess continues. and to-morrow Barondess and George W. Jones, who managed the relief bureau of the cloakmakers at 98 Clinton street, will make charges against each other before the Central Labor Union. Jones is angry because it was rumored that he received a salary as manager of the relief bureau. He says he received some comlief bureau. He says he received some compensation, but no regular salary. Barondess is angry because it was said that he controls the funds of the cloakmakers.

"I am in no way responsible for the financial affairs of the union," he said yesterday. "The union owes me money for years back besides my claims for salary during the strike. They have paid few of my expenses."

The members of the anti-Barondess faction any Barondess will be required to explain how, if he receives no salary, he dresses well and lives well while others are starving.

The relief burean is now closed and will not be opened again. This was decided on at a midnight meeting of the Executive Committee of the union in order to get the strikers to give up

union in order to get the strikers to give up fight, which they never would do if it was

the fight, which they never would us it was kept open.

Jones gave his version yesterday of a row that took place on Thursday evening in the relief bursau. The story goes that a man who was with Barondess called Jones a liar, upon which Jones drew a bread knife. Barondess, it is alleged, bared his breast and invited Jones to kill him. Jones refused to kill him, whereupon Harondess fainted. Word was sent to the Delancey street police station, and several policemen came, but no charges were made and no arrests took place. men came, but no charges were made and no arrests took place. There were 5:19 striking cloakmakers at work yesterday at street cleaning.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

A Diamond Seiler's Failure Laid to the Lexow Committee,

Bernard Berman, dealer in diamonds and pawnbroker at 2 Cliver street, has sold out the pawnbroking business to Harris Ablowich, who s now in possession only for the purpose, it said, of redeeming the pledges and not to continue the business. His liabilities will probably not exceed \$40,000, principally for diamonds, and the assets are a lot of uncollectible debts. Mr. Berman has been in business for the past twenty years and was very well known on the cast side years and was very well known on the cast side and to the trade generally. He is now an old man, broken down in health. The failure is attributed to losses on the sales of diamonds on the installment plan to customers who since the Lexow investigation have disappeared or become financially irresponsible.

Simon Black, wholesale dealer in jewelry at 14 and 16 John street, made an assignment yesterday to Warren S. Burt without preference. It is said that years ago he made a fortune in Kimberley, which he lost in a single day in a panic in Lemion in 1879.

Kimberley, which he list in a single day in a panic in Lendon in 1879.

Rudolph and Withelm Ornstein (Ornstein & Co.), importers of fancy goods, bric-a-brac, &c., at 834 Hoodway, made an assignment yesterday to William N. Locw, giving a preference to John Naday for \$190.

Elias Bennett, shoe dealer at 904 Third avenue, has sold out to Moses M. Rappaport, and Deputy Sheriff Loub has received an execution against him for \$857 in favor of Moses and Berman Ehrenreich.

City College Alumni to Dine.

The alumni of the College of the City of New York will give their annual dinner at Delmontco's this evening. The guest of honor will be Mayor William L. Strong. The programme of speeches includes: "Address of the Alumni." Charles E. Lydecker, '71; " College of the City of New York in Relation to the University of the State of New York." Father Sylvester Ma-lone, Regent of the University: "The Board of Trustees of the College," Charles H. Knox, Pres-ident of the Board: "The College of the Univer-sident of the Board: "The College of the Univer-of New York," Gen. Alexander S. Wehl, President of the College; "The Public Schools and the College of the City of New York, "Henry P. O'Nell, '30, principal of Grammar School 1, "Popular Edwardson," Everett P. Wheeler, '35, "The Services of the College in Public Life." Edward M. Shepard, '39, "The College of the City of New York and the Greater New York," J. Hampden Bougherty, '71. of New York in Relation to the University of

Those Venus de Milo Arms Again.

Richard Grant White's remarks about Pauline Markham's arms re all the French woman, Louise Cobt, who aspired to cousole Alfred de Nov. I.

"Who is paying your oills at the St. James
Hotel?" asked Mr. Severance.

"Ain't pail yet." shucked Mr. Osborn.

"Since you have been there how much have been spending a day?"

"But you have been appending a day?"

"To you knew where the lost arms of the Wenus de Milo are? In my sleeves!"

SAGE TACKLED BY CHOATE.

THE LAWYER MAKES FUN OF THE FINANCIER'S OLD CLOTHES.

Mr. Nage Says the \$1,000 He Got from Kendall Was a Gift-Chiects to the Phrase "Shaving Notes"-His Business Capacity Is All Hight, Thank You. The cross-examination of Russell Sage by Joseph H. Choate in the suit of Laidlaw against Sage for \$50,000 damages drew a full house in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday. Mr.

Choate began in this way: Q.—You said yesterday you were a banker with two departments, loaning money and shav-ing notes? A.-No, sir: discounting notes. Q .- What do you understand by shaving notes?

Col. James-I object. Q.-Wasn't stock gambling your business? Col. James-I object.

Both objections sustained. After a long tussle Mr. Choate got Mr. Sage to sdmit that he had probably read a newspaper article, written soon after the bomb explosion by an ephew of his, and headed "A Chat with Russell Sage." Mr. Choate here began to cross-

examine from the article. Q .- Wasn't it a fact that on Dec. 7, three days after the explosion, you shaved yourself? A .- I don't think I shaved myself. It was only an apology if I did. My hands were burned. Q.—Apology to whom? A.—I may have tried to shave off my upper lip, but I falled.

Q .- When this man called did you not show it your full vigor? Col. James again objected, and the Court said t could not understand the latter part of the

Mr. Choate began to read from the paper Col. James objected. The Court said, "I cannot say what brief he shall use."

Mr. Choate-Well, in deference to the learned counsel, I'll drop it. Q .- Didn't you swear at the Coroner's inquest that the dynamiter gave a "Hello," there was a flash, and he went out of sight? A.—No, I was

reported incorrectly. Q .- Did you not say you kept your eyes on the dynamiter until the explosion? A .- No. He disappeared behind the door. If I so testified on the former trial it was as an explanation. Q.-Explain how, when you retreated, you kept your eye on Norcross and could see both

Norton and Laidlaw? A .- That's perfectly easy Mr. Sage gave an explanation of the retreat, saying that Norton was diagonally behind him. Q .- Humph! Have you eyes in the back of your head 7 A .- No. Q .- Can you give any other explanation? A .-

Q.—Can you give any other explanation? A.— It's perfectly easy.
Air. Sage arose in the chair and once more explained how he can see a man who is behind him. He stood facing the window on the southern side of the building, and yet assured Mr. Choate that he could see a man who was behind him, but slightly to the left.
Q.—Did the bag disappear from your sight?
Col. James—Yes. from everybody's sight.
Q.—How many hours a day were you spending on business in 1891? A.—Seven or eight, in and out.

on outsiness in Abbr.
A.—Did you become unconscious? A.—I was
dazed. I was only unconscious for a second.
Q.—What distinction do you draw between a
lunatic and a crank? A.—A lunatic is a vicious
man and a crank is a man with only one idea in head.

1.—Why do you point your finger at me when a say that? Did you not know you would be led if the lunatic did as he said he would do the letter? A.—Yes.

2.—Why did you not tell Laidlaw and Norton go into the private office?

Mr. Cheate—I'm trying to get at the witnesse's state of mind.

Justice Patterson—You have not the right to put such a direct question to him.

Mr. Cheate put the question in another form.

Q.—Did your mind take in Laidlaw? A.—Yes, it took in everybody in the building. No more of Laidlaw than any one eise in the building.

Q.—Did you have Laidlaw in your mind? A.—No more than any one eise. If I had to go through it again I couldn't do any better.

Mr. Cheate asked Mr. Sage why he did not notify Laidlaw of the contents of the letter. Col. James again objected and was sustained.

Q.—When, in your retreat, did you first see Norton?

A.—I saw Laidlaw first. As the lynamiter backed he kept his eyes on me. When I reached the table, I saw Norton.

Q.—You were retreating with your eyes fixed Choate-I'm trying to get at the witnesse'

Q.—You were retreating with your eyes fixed on Norcross. How did you see Norton? A.—That's pettifogging? Explain that to the jury. [No explanations.]

Mr. Choate once more asked Sage to tell the jury how he could retreat and see Norton without having eyes in the back of his head. Mr. Sage repeated his explanation, showing the positions of the men by means of court officers. He explained that he only glanced at the men.

Q.—Did you observe what Laidlaw was looking at?

ing at?
Mr. Sage began a long explanation, when the Court said:
"Mr. Sage, you're not listening. Pay atten-"Mr. Sage, you're not listening. Pay attention to the questions." on to the questions."

The witness would not give a direct answer e said that Laidlaw could see everything in the room.

Justice Patterson—Just answer that question.

Justice Patterson—Just answer that question.

I wish you to testify distinctly whether Laidlaw was looking into the lobby or at Norcross? A.—

I think—

Q.—Not what you think? A.—He was standing in such a position he could see all over.

Q.—Did you not testify that he was factor both ways at the same time? A.—I was That was false then? A .- No; it is true Do you observe that your testimony does

Q.—Do you observe that your testimony does not agree? A.—I say now—
Q.—Answer my question.
Justice Patterson insisted on a direct answer, and Mr. Sage answered: "I don't realize it."
Q.—After the explosion you went down as if you were telescoped? A.—Yes. The falling partition, I suppose, threw Laidlaw across my legs. His face was on my ankles.
Q.—Will you produce the clothes you had on?
A.—Yes. sir.
The famous suit was put on exhibition.
Q.—Did you tell Mr. James what had happened? A.—He could see that. I told him how to get out through a private door.
Q.—What are you rambling about now? A.—I only wanted to explain to the jury.
Mr. Sage then explained how he walked across the street with a policeman and Mr. Gray. He could not tell on which side the policeman was.
Mr. Choate asked him whom he saw in the drug store. He said some one telephoned for Mr. Gould.
Q.—Who? A.—Jay Gould.

Gould.
Q.-Who? A.-Jay Gould.
Q.-Who is he? A.-You know. Among others I saw Laidlaw. I asked him if he was badly hurt. He replied, "I don't know whether I am or not."
Q.-Then you heard some one use those words?

Q.—Then you heard some one use those words?
A.—yes.
Q.—Have you ever before sworn that you heard that answer until Mr. Kendall swore that you made use of 11? A.—I swore that I didn't use those words to him.
Col. James—Who's "him?" A.—Mr. Kendall.
Col. James—Why don't you say so?
Mr. Choate—Don't lecture my witness.
Q.—How far away was he? A.—Four feet.
He spoke in a natural tone of voice.
A.—Have you not sworn to this jury that your hearing was bad? A.—Yes.
Q.—Yet you say that the man spoke to you in a natural tone of voice and that you heard him?
A.—He was only four feet away.
Q.—Did you wear a watch on the day of the explositon? A.—Yes.
Q.—Was it broken or did it stop? A.—No.
Q.—Did you wear glasses? A.—Yes.
Q.—Werey the broken? A.—I don't remember.
Q.—Now for your clothes; how long had you worn these clothes? A.—Three or four weeks.
Q.—Did you swear on your former trial you had worn them three or four years? A.—I don't know.
Q.—How large an assortment of these things.

Q. How large an assortment of these things

Q.—How large an answer.]
Q.—Where did you get them?
"I object," said Col. James. "They are your liothes; you can't impugn them."
Mr. Choate—Not much. Whoever they fit can The Court would not allow Mr. Choate to con-

The Court would not allow Mr. Choate to continue the line of inquiry.

Q.—Ho the wounds on your person correspond to the holes in the garments? A.—I believe so.

Q.—Yet there are no sours? A.—They healed up in three weeks.

Q.—Lost time you swore it took three years for them to heat up? A.—Some of them.

Q.—Do you know of any wounds on your person except burns? A.—The doctor called some wounds and others burns.

Q.—Who told you that Mr. Laidlaw was to institute proceedings? A.—I tried in see the man in order to get his permission, as I promised I would not reveal the name, but he is out of town. own.
tol. James exhibited to the jury the suit Mr. Sage had worn on the day of the explosion. Lawyer Jessup asked that the garments be but-toned up. Col. James pointed out the holes and

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Supplied under Royal Warrants to Her Majesty the Queen of England, and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.



\$35 Overcoats

Llama Thibets, \$8.00.

There's an attractiveness about plain, simple facts, and some satisfaction-to us and to people who buy here. Here are the facts, plain and simple.

We've closed our Boston store. We've brought the stock here to sell. We're selling the overcoats first. The prices are just as we say, or people wouldn't buy them.

The ones that are reduced the most are nice new goods. made this season, with some few exceptions.

We're selling the Llama Thibet Overcoats too, just as if they were worth no more than the ordinary ones. Full assortments of sizes now. Can't promise how long they will last.

Blue and Black Kersey Overcoats, \$13.50.
True value. \$22.50.
Long, full and deep. Cassimere lined.
Most merchants would carry them to
next,season. But that's not our way. Kersey Overcoats, \$15.00.

No reason for reducing these, except that we can't carry them over. Latest style. Best make. Blue and black. Carr's Melton Overcoats, \$12.50.

Former price, \$13,00.

These were imported direct by us, and are the best product of the best English makers. They are a little shorter than the longest overcoats.

Real Llama Thibets, \$8.00. Not the kind we sold for Sio, with a plain lining, but the long, deep, full and heavy kind, with handsome cassimere lining.

Fifteen dollars was the price, but we can't carry them over.

Fur-lined Overcoats, \$50.00. Some for \$60 and \$75, too; were not less than \$80, some \$150. Boston had lots of these.

Irish Frieze Ulsters, \$18. Mostly grey-mixed colors; some few black. Always sold for \$30. English and Scotch Suits, \$10.

Cut in latest style, newest colors and patterns. Some were \$22.50; most of them were \$15. Patent Cut Trousers Cut by our patented system. Comfortable. Don't bag at the knees like ordinary trousers. Reduced from \$5 and \$6.

E. O. THOMPSON, Tallor, Clothler and Importer,

245 Broadway, Bet. Park Place and Murray St. Open Saturdays till 7 P. M.

asked if wounds were behind them. Mr. Sage answered that such was the case.
Q.—What are these spots? A.—They appeared after the explosion.
Q.—Did you mean to say yesterday that both your capacity for business and memory are one? Mr. Choate—That was not the question. I did

Mr. Sage—Neither the capacity nor my memory is gone.

In answer to Col. James's questions Mr. Sage explained that his right hand was badly cut and burned. His left hand was burned on both the paim and the back of the hand. The hand remained bandaged for several weeks.

Q.—Did you hear the testimony of George L. Kendall? Were you paid \$1,000 for procuring a contract for the New York Bank Note Company to print elevated railroad tickets? A.—No. but I received money.

Mr. Sage denied that he had forced Kendall to buy his stock in the Bank Note Company. He had received a proposition from Kendall's attorney to buy the stock.

Mr. Choate then showed Mr. Sage the Bank Note Company's ledger. Under the heading "General Commissions," on Aug. 2, 1887, there was an entry for \$1,000 marked R. S., and at another time an entry of \$250 marked R. S. Mr. Sage said:

"When I had the securities engraved by the

Another time an entry of \$250 marked R. S. Mr. Sage said:

"When I had the securities engraved by the company listed on the Stock Exchange Mr. Kendall gave me \$1,000 without any solicitation on my part. He just gave it to me."

Q.—Then you took \$1,000 of the company's money for doing something for the company's A.—No, it was Mr. Kendall's money.

Q.—How much more money have you received like this from people who did not owe you?

Question was szcluded.

A.—Won't you show to the jury the scars on your hands? A.—They're healed up, but.—[Rising]

Col. James—Don't show them to Mr. Choate, but to the jury.

but to the jury.

Mr. Choate—I'm in this.

Col. James (to Mr. Sage)—You are not showling them to the jury. Step up and show them our scars. Mr. Choate-You ought to have brought a Mr. Chaste for board microscope with you.

This closed the examination of the defendant, and Frank Robertson, a witness at the previous trials, repeated his testimony with some variations. He said he had been unintentionally mistaken before. Adjourned to Monday.

The choir of the Windsor Terrace M. E.

Church in Brooklyn is on strike, and last Sunday the organist, as well us all the singers, were day the organist, as well as all the singers, were missing from their accustomed places. The trouble started about a month ago, when Mr. Ballard had a misunderstanding with the Rev. John Filkington, the pastor, and resigned his place as choir master and Superintendent of the Sunday school. Several members of the choir retired with him, and all of them struck when the pastor arranged to move the choir from its place in the gallery to its old stand on the left of the pulpit. The pastor will try to have a volunteer choir on hand to-morrow.

Brooklyn's Proposed Investigations.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn has not yet sent any formal reply to the communication of the any formal reply to the communication of the Kings county Assemblymen asking his opinion as to the desirability of having a sweeping legislative investigation of the various municipal departments. He is, however, evidently disinclined to favor the movement. At a conference with the heads of the departments yesterday the matter was fully discussed, and at its close Mayor Schieren said that he did not know that there was much to investigate, and he doubted whether it would be worth while incurring the big expense. RAPID TRANSIT PLANS.

THE RENO SCHEME PUT BEFORE A Two-story Tunnel Electricity the Motive Power-Edmond Kelly Estimates that Nach a Road Can Be Built for \$46,000, 000 Proposed Method of Construction. The Rapid Transit Railroad Commission closed for the present its public hearings yesterday afternoon. The meeting was held in the Com-

missioners' offices in the Home Life building

It was called to order at 2 o'clock, with Presi-

dent Orr, John H. Starin, and Seth Low pres-ent. John Claffin and John H. Inman afterward

arrived.

The first hour had been bespoken and was given up to hearing Lawyer Edmond Kelly explain the amended propositions of Mr. Reno regarding the latter's plans for building a fourtrack double-decked underground or overhead road. The Reno plan, in a general way, is to build a square tunnel, divided into four con partments by one vertical and one horizontal partition. The general advantage claimed for this method of construction is that it would so strengthen the tunnel, by supporting it at the centre of the roof and at the centres of the sidewalks, that it would save a great deal of money and prevent danger to surrounding property. When this plan was first presented to the present Commission, it was understood that the surface of the streets was not to be disturbed in making the tunnel. To accomplish this Mr. Reno proposed to use a square

demned by engineers.

Since Mr. Parsons made his report and decided that it would add too much to the cost to try to do the work entirely from under ground, Mr. Reno has gone back to his original plans. It has been found, also, that instead of there being side sewers in Broadway there is a central sewer. which must be removed and replaced by two

steel shield for holding the surrounding earth in

place during construction. This plan was con-

According to Mr. Reno's present plan, Mr. Kelly explained, openings five feet wide and twenty-four feet deep would be made alternately on each side of Broadway or other streets, and upon one block at a time. Sheet steel sheathing would be driven outside these spaces, to prevent the earth and adjoining buildings from caving into the ditches, and in front of this sheathing solid walls of concrete five feet thick would be built up. Outside the sheathing, in a manner not explained, new sew ers would be built and connected with the buildings. As soon as the walls had been built to their proper height, that is, to within eight feet of the surface, the earth and paving would be replaced, and after that all work would be done from underneath.

Simultaneously with the building of the side walls, a small central tunnel five feet wide would be started down the street at the botto: level of the tunnel, and at the bottom of this would be laid a cement foundation for the central vertical partition. Then from a side street excavation would be introduced a flat, steel shield, which should slide on top of the cemen side walls, and under this enough of the earth would be taken out to allow the introduction of the permanent roof of steel. As this work advanced a cut would be made down to the small tunnel at the bottom and the vertical partition would be put in. Then a further portion of the earth would be removed down to below the level of the horizontal partition, and this would be put in, and finally the earth under that taken out and a cement floor laid, connecting the side walls with the foundation of the central vertical partition. Mr. Kelly said he believed that this pian would meet the approval of Mr. Charles Sooysmith, the expert on foundations, who is a member of the committee of five experts now examining the Parsons plans and estimates.

The Reno pian, Mr. Kelly explained, would have only one-half the roof surface of the Worthen plan of a four-track on-a-level-tunnel and less than one-half the roof surface area of the Parsons plan of a double system, consisting of a masonry two-track tunnel for local trains and two tubular tunnels under this for express trains. In the matter of the roof surface alone, he said, it would save \$240,000 a mile over the Worthen plan, and \$50,000 or more in addition because of the lightening of the roof on account of the support to be derived from the vertical partition.

Another advantage claimed for this system was to be derived from the saying of the side walls, and under this enough of the earth

of the support to be derived from the vertical partition.

Another advantage claimed for this system was to be derived from the saving of the amount of earth to be removed where the road was to be in an open cut. Under the Worthen plan the roadbed would have to be sunk enough to get head room for passages to the inner tracks over the cars and under the street surface at stations. The Keno tracks could all be reached by passages down between the tracks, and at local stations down outside the tunnel. From all of these sources Mr. Kelly said a saving of \$500,000 a mile could be made.

Mr. Orr asked what the whole road would cost upon this plan.

Ing of \$500,000 a mile could be made.

Mr. Orr asked what the whole road would cost upon this plan.

"Mr. Parsons's road would cost \$64,000,000," and Mr. Kelly. "We just reverse the figures. Ours would cost \$46,000,000."

He then gave estimates upon the two-track line from the Battery to Vesey street, but would accept Mr. Parsons's figures for that part, as well as for other parts where the Parsons plan called for elevated roads. On the section from Vesey street to Foorteenth street their figures were \$6,300,000, against Mr. Parsons's \$9,900,000; from Fourteenth street to 135th street, on the west side. \$12,300,000, against Mr. Parsons's \$9,900,000, and from 135th street to 185th street \$4,000,000, and from 135th street to 185th street \$4,000,000, and from 135th street to Mott Haven \$12,000,000, and from 135th street to Mott Haven \$12,000,000, instead of \$15,000,000.

Incidentally, Mr. Kelly here mentioned a talk which he had had with Mr. Depew in which Mr. Depew had said that he did not see how the Harlem road could agree to Mr. Parsons's plan for going up Fourth avenue under and then over that road, because of the interference which would be necessary with the Harlem stations. Mr. Kelly also said that a route up Elm street seemed to be out of the question at present, because the widening of that street had been indefinitely postponed by a suit to declare unconstitutional the law under which the city was going to take possession of the needed property and pay for it afterward. This suit, he said, would be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

eriy and pay for it afterward. This suit, he said, would be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

A grave objection which Mr. Parsons had found with the Reno plan, in his report, was that one set of trains going over the others on a metal bed would make an intolerable noise. Mr. Kelly said this could be overcome. In the first piace, he said, the use of electricity made it possible to run with equal economy two it-car trains instead of a single 6-car train. The upper tracks would be used for these lighter, more frequent local trains; a continuous rail, which could be used where there was practically no change of temperature, as in a tunnel, would do away with the pounding at joints which was a main cause of noise, and in addition it was possible to put a deadening of rubber packing under the rails, such as was now in use by the Boston and Albary road in places. This, he declared, was cheap, and more effective as a dendener of sound than the twe feet of earth which Mr. Parsons would have between his upper and lower tunnels.

feet of earth which Mr. Parsons would have between his upper and lower tunnels.

Melville C. Smith got the floor next. He proved to be a side partner of the Mr. Carpenter who ran the stenographer off the track on Wednesday. Both were interested in the old arcade scheme. Mr. Smith spoke for an hour. Mr. Inman suggested that Mr. Smith and Mr. Carpenter should be sent together before the committee of experts to tell what they knew.

Then in rapid succession came a number of men who had novel schemes. George P. Stearnssuggested his single-legged, three-track elevated road, and Fred W. Weiss of Mount Vernon

RHYMED REASON

Spoke in Season.

When you feel that slight congestion, That mere touch of indigestion, Or, that running down all over When clear thought becomes a rover. That sense of heart a-burning, Or of dizzy head a-turning; When the purpose holds as strongly, But the once firm will goes wrongly; When each care or duty rasps you; Know, 'tis then Dyspepsia grasps you Heed the danger sign! Awake!

To palter thus were needless: Take them as on box directed. And, good health once more erected, Your past neglects confess you, While strength returns to bless you.

I........

RIPANS TABULES you should take.

Take them not in manner heedless,

#Pond's Extract

cures All PAIN

INFLAMMATIONS and HEMORRHACES.

One drop of Pond's Extract is worth more than a tablespoonful of

CHEAP SUBSTITUTES, MADE CRUDELY, WHICH DO NOT CURE.

wanted the Compaission to adopt his double-deck wanted the Compassion to adopt, his double-deck elevated road, with cars suspended from wheels at their tops. Then Matthew Richardson of 110 Prospect street, Brooklyn, got in. The first part of his proposition was for an elevated road, Suddenly he burst out: "I would extend the wharves and docks across both rivers from the Battery and carry the roads right over them. I would turn the tides

At this point he was cut off and was succeeded by James Barrett of 244 East 112th street, who wanted the Commissioners to buy all the prop-erty along each side of the streets where the wanted the Commissioners to buy all the property slong each side of the streets where the rapid transit lines are to go, to erect new fire-proof buildings, and through these rm lines for freight and passengers. Mr. Orr called his attention to the fact that the Commission only had \$50,000,000 to spend. Mr. Barrett admitted at once that his plan couldn't be built for that sum nor for less than five timesas much. Frank Herger, John Hogan, and James Day offered suggestions, and Mr. Orr, looking around apprehensively, asked:

"Is there any one else who has any suggestions to offer? If not, the meeting stands adjourned to next Tuesday."

There will be no more open meetings for the present. The committee of experts will probably report soon.

It. V. Harnett and others, a committee of the Real Estate Exchange, were among the callers. They came merely to say that the Exchange was in favor of an underground road, and hoped it would be built soon.

SUICIDE AT THE METROPOLE.

Charles Waterman, Who Suffered from Grip, Shoots Himself in the Wash Room, Michael Lucy, a porter in the Hotel Metropole, while half asleep in his boot-blacking chair near the wash room, heard a pistol report about half past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He raff into the wash room just in time to see an elderly man with a 38-calibre revolver in one hand fall to the floor, while a stream of blood gushed from wound in his left breast. Lucy ran up stairs to give the alarm, and meeting Policeman Hulse, who had heard the report from the street, returned with him to investigate

The man was dead when they reached the wash room. From papers on his person it was learned that he was Charles Waterman of 1,332 Lexington avenue. In his peckets were \$186 in change, a pair of spectacles, a penknife, and

change, a pair of spectacles, a penknife, and several papers showing membership in the Mount Sinai Lodge I. O. B. B. and the Mercantile Benefit Association. Then there was also a letter addressed to Jacob L. Brand, a manufacturer of overalls at 15 and 17 Walker street. Mr. Brand is the dead man's son-in-law, and his daughter. It read as follows:

"My Drahest Sisie, Sadie, and Jor: Please forgive me for this act. I alone am to blauce, but I preser this to lingering, incurable disease and innacy, and becoming a burden to you all. Make yourselves no reproaches, for our two little darling children's sake bear up and forgive your miserable and demented but ever loving husband and papa. Charles Waterman."

Mr. Brand was much affected when he came to the station house, to which the suicide's body was taken, and said he did not know how his wife and his mother-in-law, who was very feeble, could stand the shock. He said that Mr. Waterman, who was 55 years of age, had suffered severely from grip, and had soarcely been able to alone for many nights. This, in addition to some heavy financial losses, had made him despondent, and he had spoken several times of being afraid of becoming insane. He had not been in active business for some time, but had speculated a good deal, and lately with unfortunate results. Aithough he had shown no signs of insanity, Mr. Brand thinks his mind must have been unbalanced.

TURNED THE FUNERAL AWAY. Mount Vernon Colored Baptists Indignant

MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 18.-Mrs. Moses Cox. olored, died here on Saturday, and on her deathbed she expressed the wish to have the funeral ceremony take place in the pretty little church around the corner from her home. This church is Baptist in denomination, and is built upon ground given by the late philanthropist, Martha Wilson, who established the Martha Wilson Home for Aged Women. Mrs. John Maher, a deaconess of the First Baptist Church, interested herself in the affair of the colored people, and it was through her efforts that the church was built. She took possession of the property in trust for the congregation and had the church erected at a cost of \$3,000. The church was dedicated last summer, and the Rev. Thomas Montague was installed as pastor. Everything went along swimmingly and the little mission

prospered.

Now there is a division in the flock, and it was Now there is a division in the flock, and it was caused on Monday afternoon by the refusal of Mrs. Maher to allow the body of Mrs. Cox to be buried from the church. The building had been opened and heated, and at the appointed time the congregation assembled to pay the last tribute to their dead friend. The funeral was on its way to the church when word was received that Mrs. Maher would not allow the body inside it because Mrs. Cox was not a memoer and had not contributed anything to the support of the church. The janitor thereupon ordered the people out. They wouldn't go, and began to cry and shout and sing. Finally, word was sent to Police Headquarters, and an officer came and cleared the church.

Mr. Cox, husband of the dead woman, was in jall a raving maniac when his wife died, and on Thursday he was removed to the Poughkeepsle Insane Asylum.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

Three Italians Caught in the Act of Making

Secret Service Officer George R. Bagg and his assistants, Griffin, Owen, Flynn, and Esquirell, arrested yesterday a company of counterfeiters, consisting of Giuseppo Conforto, Felix Camer-oni, Frank Soldano, and Mary Soldano. The men are Italians; the woman is an American. She says she is not married to Soldano, though living under his name.

The men were caught in the act of making The men were caught in the act of making counterfelt coins at 328 East Seventy-fourth street. They had several plaster of Paris monids baking in an oven, and were filling a monid with molten menal when the officers came upon them. In their possession were found counterfeit coins as follows: 10 \$1 pices, 445 quarters, 80 10-cent pieces, and a quantity of nickels. There were also in their rooms eight sets of moulds, cricibles, fles, blacking, plaster of Paris, and five knives used for trimming coins. The knives showed long service some of these. The knives showed long service, some of them being worn haif way to the haft.

The prisoners were held by Commissioner Shields in \$5,000 ball each for examination next Tuesday, except Conforto, who was recently acquitted of counterfeiting, and who waived examination.

The New Howell Tornedo Successful,

Nuwbour, Jan. 18.-The enlarged Howell torsedo, which the Hotchkiss Ordnance Company has been perfecting for some time, was tried to-day in Seaconnet River before several naval offloers. The speed was 32.3 knots; which was fivers. The speed was 32.3 knots; which was maintained for six hundred yards, and would have been maintained further except that it was desired to see if the mechanism was all right. Anondingly, the brake was set forthat range, and it operated preferly. The enlarged Howell has a diameter of eighteen inches six inches more than the regular Howell. The day a character of the points was used. The epiced attained was great and other trials are expected to show more speed.

The Hughes Memorial Committee,

The Archbishop Hugher Memorial Committee met on Thursday evening for the first timdice the death of Eugene Kelly. The chief pusiness of the meeting was the passing of a set or in the very lie of recent authorities of a set of resolutions, which were conveyed in Mrs. Kells, who was a niece of architahop Highes, dr. kenn, had always been deeply interested in the frures of the committee k work. A letter from the Very Hey, it. McNamee of Omagi, expressing the regret of the people of Tyrone at Mr. Kelly's drath, was read. The secretary read an encouraging list of recent authoritions.

Train Wrecker's Heavy Sentence.

MERRELL, Wis., Jan. 18.-Dominic Paffinsk. aites Frank Williams, who, with a companion Saverett Hazellian, sawed off the stringers and piles in a bridge near Heafford Junction, on the Soo railroad the night of Get. 8 last, wrecking the night express and killing Charles Cotteril, the engineer on the train, was yesterday found guilty and sentenced to twenty-five years in the State prison.

TRYING A NEW EXPLOSIVE.

Jovite Stands All the Tests Satisfactorily Except the Chief One Explosion.

Jovite is the name given to a substance which its inventor says is a new explosive made of nitrate of seda and nitro substitution products, The peculiar value of jovite, its advocates say, lies in the fact that it possesses all the virtues and none of the vices of dynamite. It can be pounded and burned; it never freezes, so it never has to be put on the stove to be thawed out, and in fact, the only thing that will explode it is a detchating cap. For this reason the promoters claim that it will be invaluable to the War Department, for it can be used in shells or in any other way with perfect safety, and the experiments made at the quarries of Callery & Murphy at Union Hill, N. J., yesterday fully

sustain the claim. Jovite has been patented by Prof. Charles E. Munroe of the Columbian University, Washington, and is being manufactured by a company in that city. Yesterday afternoon a party con sisting of the representatives of several dynamile companies, one or two contractors, and Dr. E. T. Emory, Health Commissioner of Brooklyn, went over to Union Hill to see the tests which were conducted by J. E. Blomer, the inventor. As the holes in the rock to be blasted were not yet ready when the party arrived, Mr. Blomer tried some of the "safety" tests. First he burned some of the "safety" tests. First he burned some of his explosive. A pile of dirty yellowish powder, which resembled sand, was poured on a plece of stone, and a match was put to it. It burned beautifully, blazing high and throwing off a heavy white smoke, not so very unpleasant to smell. Then some more was not on the stone and pounded with another scone. Nothing happened, aithough some of the dynamite men shivered and looked apprehensive when the first blow was struck. Last a cartridge was stood against a stone wall, and Mr. Blomer backed off ten feet and blugged it full of holes with a 41-calibre revolver. While this test was going on everybody stood a long way off and felt somewhat shaky in the knees.

So far the test had been a complete success, for it had been demonstrated that jovite wouldn't do lots of things dynamite would, but it remained to be seen if it could knock off as much rock as dynamite. Its backers claim that it has the same explosive power. The workmen had finished drilling, and down each of the twenty-foot holes sixteen cartridges were put, and pounded in with a tamping rod. The caps were connected by wires to a battery a safe distance off. Huge logs were piled on extra high, and then everybody sought safety for two blocks away. The foreman waved his hands and shouted back:

"Are ye ready?"

The man at the battery waved his hands and shouted back:

"Are ye ready?"

The man at the battery waved his hands and there came a roar not half so loud as a cannon cracker in a barrel. The logs didn't move, and, when they had been taken off, the foreman said with a chuckie:

"Why, the stuff didn't hurt the holes. Bring out some dynamite."

The men interested in the explosive could offer no explanation of its failure, and didn't try any more blasting. were conducted by J. E. Blomer, the inventor, As the holes in the rock to be blasted were not

CAN'T FOTE FROM A SCHOOL. Students with No Other Domicile Lose the

Privilege of the Suffrage. The decision of Justice Barrett striking the name of Henry W. Bainton, a student at the Union Theological Seminary, from the registry lists at the last election on the ground that he had not acquired a legal residence at the seminary, has been affirmed by the General Term of the Supreme Court, Justices Van Brunt, O'Brien, and Parker concurring. Bainton had lived at the seminary more than a year, and had no

the seminary more than a year, and had no other domicile. He was born in this city, and the house in which he had formerly lived with his father had been demolished in 1830. After quoting the Constitution on the subject, the Court says:

"That his (Justice Barrett's) decision was right seems to be so clearly written in the Constitution as not to warrant any discussion on the subject. However, it should be said that the assurance, which to some can only come from final judicial decision, is afforded by Silvey agt. Lindsay (107 N. Y., 55)."

Bainton was one of the Republican election inspectors of the district.

Four of the students of the General Theological Seminary in Chelsea square have appeals pending before this court from a denial of their right to vote.

Cambridge's Banjo and Mandolin Club.

Cambridge men were much interested in the concerts that the Amherst College gice, banto and mandolin clubs gave in England last summer, and they have recently organized a banjo and mandolin orchestra of their own. The Amherst clubs gave a score of concerts before English audiences, and they made themselves very popular with the English university men, to whom such clubs were something of a novelty. Although the banjo is still increasing in popularity among the English, and is being recognized as a source of legitimate music, yet concerted banjo playing is a comparative rarity
over there, and especially among amateurs.
The introduction of the banjo as a musical instrument was associated with the ear-splitting
twanging of itinerant negro minstrels. When
the Amherst clubs reached England it was expected that they would fornish much the same
kind of music. It surprised and delighted their
audiences that they didn't, and the English
papers commented on it. The college men were
well entertained. Cambridge men particularly
were interested in these concerts and in October
they organized a banjo and mandolin club modelled on those of the American colleges, and at
their first concert in December they made a log
hit. They have their club rooms in Petty Cury,
the most central point in Cambridge, and the
club now boasts of more than thirty members. nized as a source of legitimate music, yet con-

Setback for Republican Partisans.

The Republican members of the new Board of supervisors of Kings county at the initial meet ing of the Board unseated Supervisor Bennett of the the Thirty-first ward, the o Gravesend district, and put Supervisor Rump in his place. Bennett was elected in 1863 on the Shepardite ticket, and it was and derstood would serve two years. His displacement was in retaination for his refusal to you with the Republicans in the attempt to get rid of the Bennetratic clerks. Testerday Supervisors at-large Fitchie vetoed the resolution substituting Rumpf for Bennett on the ground that the latter has the prior right to the seat. The veto will be likely to stand.

Lawyer Mingey's Approaching Marriage. NEWBURGH, Jan. 18 .- Announcement is made of the prospective marriage of Lawyer Law rence P. Mingey of New York, who was pronently connected with the recent election in that city, to Miss Annie Cecilia, daughter of Patrick Hart of this city. The wedding will take place in St. Mary's Church on Wednesdiy, Jan. 30. The fley, John C. Henry, the former rector, will come here and officiate, and the present rector, Dr. Metilyan, will assist.

STANDARD AS GOLD



W. H. PARKER, M. D., | 4 Buldneh Street. THE MOST EMINENT SPECIALIST IN AMERICA. Litalished in 1800. Chief consulting physician of the Peabody Medical Institute, to when was avaried the gold medal to the National Medical Association for the Parist Leave of Fahansted Vitality. Alrophy, Nervous at Physical bebillity, and all Discusses and Westerness of English and CURES the pump the formation of the Companion of the Companion